



# Job Loss Analysis

**ID No:** 2000294      **Status:** Closed

**Original Date:** 1/May/2012  
**Last Review Date:** 30/May/2012

## Organization:

**SBU:** Global Manufacturing  
**BU:** Global Mfg – Shared  
**Work Type:** Technical Process Engineering  
**Title (Work Activity):** See the Hazards –Field Walk (good for New Employees)  
**Site/Region:**

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Selected	Comments
As required per Refinery Instructions	y	

## Reviewers

Reviewers Name	Position	Date Approved
Michelle Johansen	Process Engineering Manager RI Refinery	5/30/12
John Young	Process Lead/JLA Team Leader	4/27/12

## Development Team

Development Team Member Name	Primary Contact	Position
John Young	Yes	Lead Process Engineer
Ryan McQuiston		Process Engineer
Eric Donnelly		Process Engineer
Eric Topham		Process Engineer
Thomas Randle		Process Engineer

## Job Steps

No	Job Steps	Potential Hazard	Critical Actions
1	Possessing and maintaining PPE for entering the plant.	<p>1. Wasted time by going back to the office to retrieve the necessary items.</p> <p>2. Personal injury from not having adequate protection when working in an operating area.</p>	<p>1. Bring the following items if needed...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nomex</li> <li>• H2S Monitor – Be sure to test every day and bump test every quarter.</li> <li>• Steel Toe Boots</li> <li>• Hardhat</li> <li>• Gloves</li> <li>• Safety glasses</li> <li>• Goggles</li> <li>• Ear Plugs</li> <li>• Flashlight</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intrinsically safe electronics only</li> <li>• Respirator</li> <li>• Tyvek</li> <li>• Harness</li> </ul> <p>2. Check the condition of the PPE before leaving the office</p>
2	Understanding the Evacuation Alarms & Routes	<p>1. Confusion if alarm sounds</p> <p>2. Not knowing the proper evacuation route could lead personnel into hazardous conditions.</p> <p>3. Exposure to and injury from hazardous vapors.</p>	<p>1. Know and understand what each alarm means.</p> <p>2. Be aware of evacuation routes to follow during an emergency.</p> <p>3. Identify wind socks and other objects to identify which direction hazardous vapors would travel. Be prepared to travel up-wind.</p>
3	Parking In/Near the Field	<p>1. Driving into process area can increase congestion, and risk potential motor vehicle accidents.</p> <p>2. Cars are a potential ignition source for an explosion.</p> <p>3. Parking in improper locations can restrict access for other vehicles and machinery if necessary.</p>	<p>1. If possible and safe, avoid bringing vehicle into operating area.</p> <p>2. Turn off your vehicle when you are not driving to eliminate ignition source.</p> <p>3. If parking location is questionable, confirm with HO that your parking spot is ok. Leave keys visible in the car in case it is in the path of large equipment.</p>
4	Communicate with operations	<p>1. Operations unaware of Engineer's activity or needs</p> <p>2. Injury from situations that are different from last visit.</p> <p>3. Injury from activities that will be occurring in the plant/vicinity</p> <p>4. In the event of an emergency, unit head operator and emergency responders need to account for all individuals in the plant.</p>	<p>1. Communicate the purpose of your plant visit with Head Operator or designee.</p> <p>2. Understand the work that is in progress inside the plant, including unusual activity.</p> <p>3. Understand any temporary hazards that are present. Inquire if extra PPE is needed. Do not be in the field during startup/shutdown.</p> <p>4. Sign into the plant daily log sheet.</p>
5	Egress from Elevated Platforms	<p>1. Initial escape path could become blocked by another object in the event of an emergency.</p>	<p>1. Identify two pathways of egress when on an elevated platform.</p>
6.	Field Safety Equipment	<p>1. Personnel are unable to find safety equipment could sustain more serious injuries.</p>	<p>1. Locate closest safety shower and eye wash station. Know how to operate this equipment.</p>
7.	Walking	<p>1. Operating areas contain many tripping hazards that could cause injury.</p> <p>2. Injury while distracted with other tasks.</p> <p>3. Injury from slipping hazards in the field.</p>	<p>1. Be aware of several tripping hazards in the field. (Piping, hoses, uneven pavement, valve stems, etc.).</p> <p>2. When following lines, point at the line while maintaining eye contact with where you are walking.</p> <p>3. Be cautious of ground conditions with oil/water/chemicals</p>

		4. Injury from entering high risk areas.	that can causes slipping hazards (i.e. Oil on compressor decks or puddles of water) 4. Respect all warning tape and other barriers.
8.	Maintenance Work	1. Injury from falling objects 2. Injury from heavy machinery 3. Radiation hazards 4. Personal injury from being in the "line of fire" during field work in progress.	1. Be aware of overhead work in progress. 2. Be aware of heavy machinery operating around you. 3. Be aware of radiation work in the field. 4. Maintain a safe distance outside of the line of fire for work in progress by Operations and Maintenance.
9.	Climbing	1. Slipping and falling 2. Injury from falling items or people. 3. Injury/fall hazard from items left at ladder bottom or electrical cords/ropes along or wrapped around ladder.	1. Maintain three points of contact while climbing ladders or stairs. Gloves should be worn. 2. Ensure there is no more than one person on a ladder at a time. 3. Ensure items are moved away from ladder bottoms and ropes/cords do not impede climbing safely.
10	Isolation Recognition	1. Misinformation about the isolation of equipment. 2. Misinformation can be captured if the valve position is misunderstood.	1. Identify swing blinds in the process that are open or closed (Closed blind expose the open circle end while open blinds expose the closed circle end.) Confirm position with operations. 2. Properly identify valve position for various types of valves. Confirm position with operations.
11.	Rotating Equipment	1. Rotating equipment's moving parts provide a mechanical hazard (i.e. exposed motors or fan blades.) 2. Dangling accessories can pull individuals into rotating equipment causing severe injury/death. 3. Compressor decks/stairs can be oily/slippery causing slips/trips/falls.	1. Never stick hands inside rotating equipment unless the machinery has been locked out. (Confirm with operations.) 2. Do not wear loose articles of clothing. (i.e. Neck ties, exposed necklaces, badge holders). Long hair should be tied up close to the head. 3. Be aware of slipping hazards on compressor decks and stairs. Use hand rails to avoid falls.
12	Heated equipment	1. Burns from hot equipment (i.e. reactors, heat exchangers)	1. Avoid direct contact of hot equipment with skin. Use back of hand to detect radiant heat.
13.	Recognize Confined Space Entry	1. Not complying with confined space entry requirements could lead to exposure of hazardous chemicals or loss of oxygen.	1. Do not break the seal of any space that has limited or restricted means of entry or is not intended for continuous worker occupancy without following proper Confined Space Entry procedures. 2. Follow Reference JLA Control

			#1101716 (Confined Space Entry) if you must enter any process vessel, column skirt, or excavation greater than 4 feet in depth. (This JLA can be found under the work type: Safe Work Practices)
14.	Furnaces	1. Burns/Injury while using inspection ports.	1. Confirm negative draft of furnace with outside meters. Open door away from yourself and others while covering face with your arm.
15.	Injury in field	1. Unreported and untreated injuries can lead to lost time if not resolved quickly. Examples include: muscle strains/particles in eye/cuts or abrasions/falls/etc.	1. Notify your supervisor immediately if you have any discomfort/injury in the field so proper medical attention can be done. Reporting early and getting treatment can stop an injury from becoming much more severe lost time injury.